#### W. Q. JUDGE DEAD.

CAREER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN

AMERICA. William Quan Judge, president of the Theosophical Society in America, died yesterday morning at o'clock at No. 325 West Fifty-sixth-st. He had been ill for some time, the cause of his death being an affection of the lungs, which a change of cli-mate had failed to cure. Mr. Judge had consulted Dr. J. B. Buck, of Cincinnati, now vice-president give permanent relief to the sufferer proved un-



W. Q. JUDGE.

month ago, and, with his wife, engaged apartments at the house where he died. His two sisters, who have lived at the Hotel Lincoln, were with him when the end came.

Services will be held at the headquarters of the Claude Falls Wright, the present secretary, will probably act as the head of the society until the annual convention, which is to be held in Chicago

William Quan Judge was born on April 13, 1851, in Dublin, Ireland. His father, Frederick H. Judge, was a prominent Free Mason and an ardent student of mysticism; and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Quan, was a descendant of an old Irish family of that name. In 1864 the family came to America and lived in Brooklyn for some time. Soon after his parents made their home in this country Mr. Judge became a clerk in the law office of Judge George P. Andrews, of the Supreme Court, and later studied law. In April, 1872, he was naturalized, and a month later he was admitted to the bar. In 1874 he married Miss Ella M. Smith. At an early age Mr. Judge became interested in religion, magic, Rosicrucianism and spiritualism. In 1874, while engaged in studying spiritualism, he became acquainted with Mme. Blavatsky through an introduction by Colonel H. S. Olcott, who told him that, though Mme. Blavatsky was not a spiritualist, she, nevertheless, knew more than any of them about it. Soon afterward Mme. Blavatsky asked Mr. Judge to get Olcott to form a society. At a meeting at the house of the late Henry J. Newton, which Mr. Judge arranged, he combinated Olcott as chairman, and in turn Olcott nominated him as secretary. In this way the Theosophical Society was founded in November, 1875. month later he was admitted to the bar. In 1874

this way the Theosephical Society was Mr. Judge had November, 1875

Since the founding of the society Mr. Judge had travelled all over this country, in South and Central America, in Egypt, in India and in most of the countries of Europe. In 1833 Mrs. Annie Besant made her attack upon nim.

Mr. Judge was elected at he annual gathering in Boston last April by an almost unanimous vote of the entire society in America president of the Theosophical Society in America. The growth of the society in this country since Mr. Judge became its head has been remarkable.

TILTON E. DOOLITTLE.

New-Haven, Conn., March 21.-Ex-State Attorney Doolittle, of this city, died this afternoon. Tilton little was born in Haverton, Conn., seventytwo years ago. He was educated at the Cheshire Academy and at Trinity College, Hartford, being raduated from the latter institution in 1844. He took his degree in law from Yale in 1846. Aftertook his degree in law from Yale in 1845. Afterward he practised in Meriden and Middletown. In 1859 he was United States District-Attorney, but he served only a year. He served several terms in the Legislature, and in 1879 was appointed State Attorney for New-Haven County, which office he held until the first of the present year. As State Attorney he became famous throughout the country for his conduct of many noted criminal trials, principally the Hayden and Jennie Cramer cases.

#### ALFRED MASON WILLIAMS.

Providence, March 21.-Alfred Mason Williams, nose death at St. Kitts is reported, was a lineal descendant of Roger Williams and was born in Taunton, Mass., about 1844. After completing the in the public schools he entered Brown University, leaving it at the outbreak of the war to enlist in the 7th Massachusetts Infantry.

During his army life he began to write camp sketches for The New-York Tribune, and on his eturn from the war he was sent to Ireland by that paper to make investigations in connection the Fenian movement. Returning, he edited a newspaper in Taunton for a while, and served one year in the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1870 he went to southwestern Missouri, where he published a local newspaper for five years. In 1875 he joined the staff of "The Providence Journal," on which he remained until poor health compelled him to resign In 1881. He served in every capacity, from the lowest to the highest, succeeding to the editorship on the death of Goorse W. Danielson in 1881.

After his retirement he devoted himself to literary studies, for which he had a natural aptitude and fondness. He published several books, including "Poets and Poetry of Ireland" and "Life of Sam Houston." He wrote extensively for magazines. He was particularly interested in Irish and Indian subjects, having acquired that interest by personal experience in Ireland and in the West.

He went to the West Indies last fall for a six months' stay in search of health. His wife died several years ago, and he leaves no family or immediate relatives. newspaper in Taunton for a while, and served one

ARCHDEACON DENISON. London, March 21 .- George Anthony Denison, M. A., Archdeacon of Taunton, in the Anglican Diocese of Bath and Wells, died this morning.

Archdeacon Denison was born in 1805, and was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he was graduated in 1825 with classical honors. In 1828 he was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. He was successively curate at Cuddesdon and vicar at Broadwater and at Brent. He was made Archdeacon of
Taunton in 1851. In 1853 Bishop Spencer brought
charges of unsound doctrine against Dr. Denison,
then examining chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and
Wells, which office Bishop Spencer was then filling.
In 1856 he was sentenced to deprivation of all his
preferments by a court held at Bath. This sentence was set aside upon appeal to the Court of
Arches, upon a point of law, the decision of the
court being sustained by the Judicial Committee
of the Privy Council. Archdeacon Denison was for
several years Editor of "The Church and State
Review," and as a member of the lower house of
Convocation in 1851 and 1854 was chairman of the
committees that condemned the "Essays and Reviews" and Bishop Colenso's writings. Archdishop
Denison published his autobiography in 1878, under
the title of "Notes of My Liffe." In 1885 he published a pamphlet entitled "Mr. Gladstone." cessively curate at Cuddesdon and vicar at Broad-

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hudson, Mich., March 21.-The Rev. T. G. Colton died this morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke. He had been ill three months. stroke. He had been in the seventy-five years old, and was a leading Congregational clergyman. He was graduated from Yale in 1844 with high honors. He had occupied important pulpits in the New-England States, Wisconsin and Michigan. He was a fine classical

consin and Michigan.

Scholar.

Burlington, Mass., March 21.—Silas Cutler, an old and prominent citizen of Burlington, who was postmaster of the town for half a century up to 1831, died yesterday, aged ninety. He was appointed postmaster in 1832 by President Jackson, and was successively reappointed by Presidents Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Filmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes and

PENNSYLVANIA SALT WORKS ON FIRE. Pittsburg, March 21.-The Pennsylvania Salt Works, at Natrona, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-three miles from here, are burn-

ing.
The loss will probably be about \$1,000,000.

ANOTHER LINCOLN STORY.

The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye. Mr. Lincoln was one of the rare talkers who could always point a moral with an adorning tale taken out of his own experience. Everybody has experience if he only knows it. Most of us are so much in the habit of taking in wisdom and fun through the printed page or the story as another man tells it that we lack the capacity to see it for ourselves.

man tells it that we lack the capacity to see it for ovrselves. The story-teller is the man who finds his own material. An old Southern politician was moralizing thus a few nights ago and eulogizing the man the South used to dislike:

"When Lincoin first came to Washington I went to see him, so prejudiced against him beforehand that no man with less genius could have overcome it. I left that first interview his friend. No man ever came under the charm of Lincoin's personality without respecting him, and, if allowed, loving him.

"One day, after we had become fairly good friends, I told him of my early prejudice.

"Mir. Lincoin," I said, 'I had heard every mean

### 25 TO 40 PER CENT. CENTAURS OF THE ARMY.

SAVED ON GROCERIES, &c.

The old-established wholesale grocery house of Aspell & Company of 314 and 316 Greenwich street have opened a new department to supply families direct with Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Flour, Canned Goods, Hams, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Produce, &c., at strictly wholesale prices, same as they sell to grocers and merchants—in reasonable quantities—saving them from 25 to 40 per cent. They make a specialty of supplying country residences, hotels, steamships, boarding-houses, &c. They guarantee all goods to be of the best quality, and deliver all goods free in and out of the city. Any reader presenting this notice, will be promptly and well served. A descriptive proce-list mailed free.

We cull appecial attention to their Old 1864 Cabinet Whisky, \$3.50 per gallon, guaranteed absolutely pure (no fuse) oil) for medicinal use. Recommended by leading physicians and indorsed by the late

thing on earth about you except one. I never heard that you were too fond of the pleasures of life. Mr. Lincoln sat for a moment stroking his long cheek thoughtfully, and then he drawled out in his peculiar Western voice:

"That reminds me of something that a boy said to me when I was about ten years old.

"Once in a while my mother used to get some sorghum and some ginger and mix us up a batch of gingerbread. It wasn't often, and it was our biggest treat.

poorer than we were, and their boy came along as I sat down.

"Abe," he said, edging close, "gimme a man."

"I gave him one. He crammed it into his mouth at two bites and looked at me while I bit the legs from my first one.

""Abe," he said, "gimme that other'n."

"I wanted it, but I gave it to him, and as it followed the first one I said:

""You seem to like gingerbread?"

""Abe," he said earnestly, "I don't s'pose there's anybody on this earth likes gingerbread as well as I do," and, drawing a sigh that brought up crumbs, "I don't s'pose there's anybody gets less of it."

And the old Congressman said Mr. Lincoln looked as though the subject was ended.

GUESTS AT LEADING HOTELS.

ness yesterday in many weeks. This was no doub due largely to the agreeable change in the weather.

Texas.
Bruce, Philadelphia.
H. Cresby, Chicago.
S. Edwards & wife.

NORMANDIE.

Emerson, Lowell.

ALBEMARLE.

J. S. Stone, Boston.

W. P. Porter & wife,
Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Bartiett. Springfield.
Mass.
A. I. du Pont & wife,
mington, Del.
Miss Smithsom, Wilmingtan Del.

IMPERIAL.
C. H. Knapp, Chicago.
R. E. Morris, Washington,
Mrs. C. Lister, Paris,
Mrs. Lister, Paris,
Mrs. Lister, Paris,
Mrs. Lister, Paris,
Mrs. Leaby, Paris,
Mrs. Leaby, Paris,
Gr. P. Potter, Rochester.
S. Cunningham, Washing-

R. M. Russell & wife, Waco, H. S. Dawasse,
Macon, Ga.
Mrs. H. Rounten, Macon,
Ga.
Mrs. N. Mullaly, Sparta, Ga.
J. H. Putnam, Saratoga.
J. M. Slater, Atlanta, Ga.
H. G. Hemming & wife,
Washington.

Carpenter, Boston, Porter, Pattsburg, Bowser, London, Gordon, Traverse City, L. Rowser, London.
F. Gordon, Traverse City,
Mich.
L. Flint, St. Albans, Vt.
Simpson, Chicago.
M. Postman, San Francisco.
H. G. Henming & wife,
S. C. Wiley, Hartford.
H. B. Freschborn & wife,
Richmend, Va.
Richmend, Va.
Mrs. S. M. Greenman, Chi-

Ohio.
Mrs. G. W. Crouse, Akron,
Ohio.
D. T. Casement & wife,
Painsville, Ohio. L. Johnson, Richmond, Va.
Parker, Richmond, Va.
B. Harjes, Richmond, Mrs. T. A. Edison, Orange, Va.
M. M. S. Wartine, England, H. Smith, Orange, Chabennes, Bordeaux, S. Wadsworth, Middleown, MiddleOwn, Orange, C. G. Bacon, Albany, Own.

EVERETT.
Soutrano, London, Eng.
id.
Burrough, Providence,
Morris, Pittsburg.
Redman, Boston,
Kirwin, London, Eng.
PARK AVENUE land.
W. Fletcher, Notting—M. A. Bancroft, Boston.
A. B. Pelliman, Adams,
W. Craig, Englewood,
Mass.

Parsons, Eng.
F. Scott, Northumberland, Penn.
Skiffington, London, Ind.
L. D.

GRAND UNION.

The Rev. J. V. Donnelly,
Waterville. Lucas, Boston.
C. Sage, New-Haven.
Perkins, Chicago.
Smith, Albany.
Sewall, Worcester.
V. Powers, Cornwall.
Gerrish, Boston.
Mrs. Chandler, St. Louis.
Mrs. Chandler, St. Louis.

H. Sewalt, Worcester, V. V. Powers, Cornwall, W. V. Powers, Cornwall, H. Gerrish, Boston, Gillsey, Mrs. Chandler, St. Louis, Miss Chandler, St. Loui C. Bernales, London.
C. W. Allen, Boston.
H. C. Davis, Philadelphia,
W. H. Bent, Philadelphia,
W. N. Holgather, London.
Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, Montreal.

HOFFMAN.

H. Lauer, Cincinnati.
M. J. Davidson, Scranton,
Mass.
P. M. Kingsley, Northampton,
Mass.
Ton, Mass.
Davis, Boston,
Davis, Boston,
W. C. Warren, Buffalb,
WESTMINSTEP. P. M. Kunseston, M. Kunseston, M. E. Davis, Boston, J. Laffan, Louisville, W. C. Warren, Buffalo, J. Kunseston, M. K. C. Warren, Buffalo, W. C. Warren, Buffalo, W. C. Warren, Buffalo, W. C. Haile, Springfeld, Mass.

A. S. Stern, Cincinnati.

HOLLAND.

W. P. Scott, San Francisco.
C. T. Moore, Washington.
A. Garner, Faris.
L. T. Hole, Chicago.
C. W. Richardson, Lowell.
W. W. Seley, Texus.
Mine, de la Espriella, Paris.
C. D. Hamill, Chicago.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Signor Rosapina, the leading man of Mme. Duse's company, was taken sick yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, after the first act of "Ca-mille," and his part in the play was taken for the re-mainder of the performance by Signor Galvanni.

The English version of the German play "New York in Word and Picture" has been named "Greater New-York." It is to have a trial matines at the Herald Square Theatre on April 7.

silver loving-cup from Albert Bial in commemora-tion of her visit. & Bial's last evening, and received a present of a

E. C. BENEDICT BUILDING A HOUSE. Greenwich, Conn., March 21.-E. C. Benedict has bought the Americus Club's grounds here, comprising several acres. A handsome summer house is being erected on the site. It is said that Presi-dent Cleveland and his family will spend some time there next summer.

H. C. BUNNER SLIGHTLY BETTER. San Francisco, March 21.-There has been a slight

The friends of Henry C. Bunner, the Editor of "Puck," were much distressed to read in yester-day's papers the news of his apparently serious illness. Mr. Bunner's brother, Rudolph, said to a probable that his condition was not so serious as reported, since Mrs. Bunner, in her last letter, received only a day or two ago, wrote as if she thought her husband would be able to start for home in a week or ten days.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada.
FIFTH AVENUE—William Barnes, jr., of Albany,
and Isaac V. Baker, jr., of Comstocks, N. Y.
GRAND UNION—Bishop C. C. Penick, of Baltimore. HOLLAND—Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine;
ex-Governor N. O. Murphy, of Arizona, and A.
Garnier, of Paris. MURRAY HILL—State Senators
Frank W. Higgins and N. N. Stranahan. METROPOLE—State Senator George A. Maiby and Assemblyman S. F. Nixon. PARK AVENUE—The
Rt. Rev. Monsignor Kennedy, of Syracuse. PLAZA
—Senator Frank J. Cannon, of Utah. WALDORF—
Thomas M. King, of Baltimore. WINDSOR—Commander John J. Brice, United States Navy.

RACE PREJUDICE IN A JURY.

From The Richmond (Ky.) Register. From The Richmond (Ky.) Register.

An odd trial occurred in the Police Court at Berea the other day The litigants were a white man and a negro, and the jury were equally divided among representatives of the two races. After wrestling with the evidence for some time, it was discovered that no verdict had been reached, which revealed the fact that the negro side of the jury was for a verdict favoring the colored man, while the white jurors were, of course, for the white man. A mixing of the races may work all right in the school up there, but it is evidently a failure so far as the jury system is concerned.

THE COSSACK DRILL AT FORT MEYER, VA.

ASTONISHING FEATS PERFORMED BY TWO TROOPS THE AMERICAN HORSE-ENDURANCE AND INTELLIGENCE-DETAILS OF

Washington, March 21.-An eminent authority the horse, Colonel Ayrault Dodge, United States Army, has stated that for all-around ability to breed, train and ride to the best advantage, the American stands pre-eminent. This opinion was formed after a careful study, extending over a period of years, among the horsemen of all parts of the world. The Briton is acknowledged to be the best sportsman in the saddle; the German is ahead of him in the military drilling of large bodies of horse; the French lead in the niceties of breaking, training and manege riding, while the Cossack is considered to be the best half-barbaric light cavalry in the world But for distance riding, long army marches, which in a way may be considered the highest form of horsemanship, the American stands alone; and for rough riding the cowboy of the plains is nowhere approached.

That these statements may be disputed among the horsemen of European countries is undoubted, but within recent years a new form of training men for unquestionably show by the excellence of the results which have been obtained that even the world-famed Cossack cavairy are in a fair way of being equalled in that class of riding in which they most excel by the farmers' sons and the city-bred youths who go to make up the ranks of the enlisted men in the United States Army. The training of these men has been accomplished in spite of many obvious difficulties and disadvantages. In most of the European countries the horses for the armies are raised in studs with sires of high lineage, and from the time of breaking the animals are put through a course of training which, from one generation to another, adapts them more and more to army uses. In the United States all is different, The cavalry horse is a common beast, bought hap-hazard by the Government at a price which brings out only those animals that cannot command the

But despite this fact the remarkable vitality of American-bred horses and the hardihood of the average American youth have enabled the officers of the Army most interested in the training of the horse and man to excellencies of rough riding to exof work for which they are best known. An amus-ing story is told of Dr. Brown-Sequard, who was class of students. He was describing the process the instrument was inserted. But the rabbit didn't a little and it looked around inquiringly and thenhead. This vitality of the American mammal over that of Europe has been proved in a number of instances, and in tests with even the most badly bred of American horses the fact holds true. It success of the Cossack drill is due.

POSTS WHERE THE DRILL IS HELD. There are several posts in the United States where worth and at Fort Ethan Allen, up in Vermont from Washington, may be said to be the only place and riding. Here there are no side issues, and the entire attention of the officers at the post is given to the schooling of horse and man in the art There is a large brick riding hall 100 feet wide and are put through their drill every morning at le Friday is the gala day, however, for at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, invitations by card having of the hall is filled with pretty girls, their escorts, members of Congress and high official functionaries young man of society who rides after the hounds and of the veteran of the late war, who remembers only the rigors of a forced march or the gallop

down in the face of an enemy. "What has all this to do with a military drill?" "Watch these men," said the young "sub, this sort of work that they are entirely unconscious of their horses. They don't think of them. It is as if the horse was a part of the man. So, yo see, they can handle a horse with their legs, if need be, and in action could give all of their attention to the enemy and to their arms." Just then a badly, but the rider pulled him up readily, and wen by the stand at a canter, grinning complacently, utterly oblivious, apparently, of the fact that the

The officer in command of this model body of troops is Colonel D. S. Gordon, and the troops are of the 6th Cavalry. These morning 10 o'clock drills, at which there are few visitors, are the ones where the hard work is done, and where, time after time, until they are in all respects what they should be It is surprising to note the absolute accuracy with which the vaults over the hurdle are taken in squads, plateens and in company front. It is not one after the other, but all together, on the stroke of a second. There is only one way of doing the various vaults in the saddles and over horses at full speed, and until the knack of doing these things is acquired by the private his life is no bed of roses. The officers are most exacting for the roses. The officers are most exacting, for they know that leniency in a matter of this sort is a step backward; that, in riding, where a man is not going forward in his work, he is falling behind; there is no standing still. There are many slow and not a few surpassingly awkward men in these troops, as in all others, but practice, if it has not made them perfect, has taught them facility, if not form; and in the language of one of the subalterns, they all "get there" anyhow.

G Troop came first, the men riding bareback. In the door at the opposite end of the hall they came at full speed and went around the hall gracefully, some of the heavy beasts taking the hurdles like imported hunters. The post band enlivened the proceedings, and the air it played fitted well into the canter of the troops. The second time around the hurdles were taken in a different way. Just before the hurdle was reached the men jumped to the ground, holding on to the mane and neck, and as the horse rose the men went up into the air and landed gracefully and easily as the horse landed. The knack of doing this is not easy to acquire, but when once learned it is a beautiful exercise. next time around the men jumped from their sadrose, vaulted clear over his back to the ground on the other side and then on again-all of this at full speed. This is a difficult movement, for, after the vault, the jar of striking the ground is a hard one, and, unless the trooper lands with his feet well forward, he cannot vault into his seat again, for he is likely to be thrown forward on his face. He is obliged to change his grip on the horse's mane and neck and vault all in one movement, or he will lose his chance of making a perfect manoeuvre.

The horses were then trotted around the circle

horse is accomplished by pulling the head hard around to the right to the toe of the right boot, the rider sitting well over to the left to catch him self on his left foot as the horse drops. Some of the beasts dislike it, and a vigorous struggle ensues between horse and master, which, though often protracted, always ends in the animal's succumbing to the will of his rider.

FOND OF THEIR HORSES.

These fellows are very fond of their horses, and after a while get to understand their animals far better than they do each other. All the little dim cuities in disposition are managed with an absolute knowledge of the best means. The most stubborn of animals are broken by this careful individual personal training. Not only does a man know his own horse, but he knows most of the other horses, so that in case of a shifting or transfer in time of emergency he would not be at a loss even in his finer manoeuvres. The horses all thrown, the reverse action of rising and mounting was easily ac-complished, the men vaulting into the saddles as the

rush. In the door they came at a full gallop, stand-ing up in their saddles while the band played a lively polks. The men were then halted and the



Are your Children As Well Dressed

As they might be for the money you are paying? Are their Hats as fashionable? Their as becoming? Their Shoes as comfort-

If they are clothed here, where children's outfitting is the special business, you can be absolutely certain that they are, and they need not be dressed expensively either, as the few examples given below will show:



as fit their heads. Alpines, fur felt. \$2.00—Derbys, \$1.90 —Golf Caps, all wool, 69c.— Gold embroidered Yacht Caps and Tam o'Shanters,

sole, made on an easy last; as sensible a shoe as ast; as sersible a snoe as a boy or girl can wear to school—we guarantee not only perfect fit, but per-fect satisfaction. Button or lace—\$2.10 to \$3.56 ac

#### 60-62 West 23d St.

mind it at all, for the men went over like feathers, smiling at each other the while. Then, at the word over the hurdles again standing in the stir-This is a more serious matter, for a badly rups. This is a more serious matter, for a badly guited horse that does not jump well is likely to throw the saddle out of place, when there is no hope for the man but to land well on the tanhark, if he can. One trooper went off just before reaching the hundle and was shot as if from a catapult over against the wooden guard along the side of the building near the hundle and landed with a crash that resounded over the thunderings of the band under the balcony. It dazed him for a moment, but he got up and proceeded to catch his horse, which was by this time going at will. His fall didn't trouble him, for he did the next move better than most of his companions.

The saddles were then put on again and the men moved around in two circles, one platoon to each circle. The saddled horses were then thrown down, the left stirrup, the side on which the left stirrup.

A DIFFICULT FEAT.

The saddles were then taken off and one platoon was dismounted, the men going along afoot by the side of their companion horses and bareback riders. Over the hurdles they went again, the man afoot hind the rider. The second time around the dismounted man vaulted over, then back again, and then behind the riders. After this the horses went over in couples the riderless horse being on the right, the opposite side from the dismounted man. As the horses went over the hurdles together the dismounted man, with a grip on the coat of the mounted man, with a grip on the coat of the mounted man, vaulted over the first horse and to the back of the second. Several of them failed in performing this feat the first or second time, for frequently the horses did not move over the hurdles evenly in pairs. But all of them succeeded in doing it before the delil was finished, although there were two or three hard falls. After this, the more expert ones performed the same movement successfully, with the addition of turning in the air and landing on the off horses backward and so riding around at full speed. In these two movements many of the men would be carried half way round the hall, hanging between the horses, one foot or one arm only saving them from the tanbark. The horses were so well trained, though, and so accustomed to these drills, that the riderless horse has learned to hang to his fellow until the rider is well seated.

The men then went over the hurdles standing up, hind the rider. The second time around the dis-

has learned to hang to his fellow until the rider is well seated.

The men then went over the hurdles standing up, but this time three abreast. While this was going on another group of the men were vaulting over a standing horse, frontward, backward, sideways, doing the "seissors." diving over head first without touching their hands, landing to all intents and purposes directly on their heads, and doing many other gymnastic feats, such as "hand-springing" over prostrate horses, "flip-flopping" and the hundred and one other tricks of the gymnasium.

THE ROMAN RACE. The last manoeuvre but one was a Roman race.

each dashed around the hall at full speed, turning drome, the outside couple on the upward sweep taking the inside course on the down. Three times they swept around, and one fellow fell directly be-tween his horses, and the rider following him went tween his horses, and the rider following him went right over him; but the man on the ground threw his arms over his head and saved himself from injury. Every time they have this race somebody goes down, but nobody has been hurt yet. The crowning act of this most interesting performance, and one which occasions numerous shricks from the feminine portion of the audience and bursts of patriotic sentiment from their companions, was the "charge," company front. Down the hall they came at full speed, drawing their revolvers as they came and firing off each man his six charges. Such was the rush that it seemed as if they would go through the side of the building, but within a few feet of the end the horses were thrown on their hadnehes, and then the men rode out of the hall.

The solder is no boaster, and it is with the greatest difficulty in the world that the men can be induced to talk about their work. They say that its excellence is due to the regularity of the drill, and the riding hall, which permits work in all weathers. Other posts could do the same under these conditions.

THE RECORD FOR STINGINESS. From The Stanford (Ky.) Journal.

# In Justice to Many.

Up to yesterday it was the purpose of the New York Newspaper Syndicate to bring to a close last night (as announced) the notable distribution of that remarkably popular reference work, The Encyclopædic Dictionary.

But during the week, certain would-be competitors, jealous of the widespread and well-deserved favor bestowed upon The Encyclopædic, resorted to false and malicious advertisements, circulars and statements for the purpose of checking the Syndicate's introductory distribution by confusing those about to secure the work and deterring them from sending in their applications.



While these misrepresentations were for the most part unsuccessful, there were doubtless very many earnestly desiring THE ENCLYCOPAEDIC who hesitated to ap-

In fact, numerous letters are coming in from such as these, to whom it is necessary explain, by correspondence, the animus of these attacks above mentioned. But there are doubtless many more who, while not taking the trouble to write, would much like to possess THE ENCYCLOPAEDIC on The Syndicate's remarkably easy

terms, and will do so if time be given to investigate. This investigation is earnestly courted by The Syndicate, and inspection is invited s New York and Brooklyn Headquarters.

In this connection it is a matter of regret that an unavoidable delay in manufacthas rendered the delivery somewhat slow; otherwise many might have examined the work in the hands of friends who had subscribed. THE ENCYCLOPAEDIC would thus have proved its own best advertisement.

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THEY PICKLE THEIR TEA.

THE BURMESE MAKE A PRESERVE OF THE WILD

From The Baltimore American.

From The Baltimore American.

The earliest users of tea in New-England, it may be remembered, laid themselves open to ridicule on the part of lib-bred persons. They had some tea, the part of lib-bred persons. They had some tea, the part of lib-bred persons. They had some tea, the part of lib-bred persons. They had some tea, the part of lib-bred persons. They had some tea, they had no directions for using it. After much destroy they had no directions for using it. After much destroy boiled it and served it with a sauce, as one serves spinach. They reported that it wasn't good, and they wondered at the extent to which votaries of fashion would go in pursuit of novelties.

The New-Englanders, however, were only using their tea as a great part of the people of the East uses its tea. Infusing tea leaves and drinking the infusion is only one way of 'taking tea." Tea eigarettes offer a second way of doing so. In upper \$100.00 and the laboring classes there use it larged with milk, sait and fat, and is eaten as a vegetable; and in Burmah they make what is called tea, which is eaten as a preserve with the other articles of food. The great royal gardens at Kew, England, recently obtained specimens of the plant as grown in Burmah, and in the January number of "The Kew Bulletin" is an interesting account of the process of picking and the method of using this tea.

The tea is called let-pet or leppett tea, and is made from the wild tea of Assam, Camellia theirers. It

iz grown in the Yaung Baing State of the Northern Shan States, whose "inhabitants, one and all, including the sawbwa himself, trade in the commodity." No explanation of the word "aswbwa" is youch-safed; but from the word "himself," which follows the mysterious title, it is evident that the sawbwa is akin to the grand panjandrum, who also was known as "himself."

The tea gardens of the sawbwa himself and the other inhabitants of this Yaung Baing State are on the hilisides, which are very steep in that State. The trees yield crops of leaves suitable for the market until they reach maturity at a height of some sixty feet, but the best article is obtained from young shrubs, of which the gardens chiefly consist. Two crops of tea are secured each year—one in May and one in July-only the young and tender leaves being taken. The leaves, while still green, are boiled in large narrow-necked pots made for the purpose. When thoroughly boiled the contents of the purpose. When thoroughly boiled the contents of the pots are turned into pits dug in the ground. These pits are square and about six feet deep. The sides and bottom are lined with thin wails of plantain leaves, which keep the tea pure from contact with the earth. The pit being full of boiled tea and the juices from the pots, a top made of plantain leaves is placed over it, and earth is pited above it, big stones and other heavy weights being finally placed on the top.

The tea is thus compressed for some months, when the trading season comes the pits are opened and the tea sold to the traders. For transport the tea is packed in long baskets. The baskets have no lid, but are covered in with strips of bamboo, so arranged as to serve the purpose of all din being airtight, and at the same time to admit the insersion of a wedge, the pressure of which prevents fermentation from setting in. Every day the wedges are hammered in a little further, so that, although the tea dres in the baskets and shrinks, a constant pressure is kept up.

is grown in the Yaung Baing State of the Northera Shan States, whose "inhabitants, one and all, includ-